

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIV.

IRONTON: MO., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880.

NUMBER 1.

Official Directory.

LOWNDES H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
BERNARD ZWART, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, Ironton.
LOUIS F. DIXON, Judge 26th Circuit, Potosi.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.
FRANZ DINGER, Presiding Judge, Ironton.
JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, Bellevue, and JOHN KEMPER, Des Arc, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.
JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and Collector, Ironton.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.
J. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.
WM. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellevue.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.
DR. N. C. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Ironton.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellow's Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.
IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.
PHOENIX LODGE No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, at 8 o'clock.
IRONTON LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.

Churches.

Mass every Sunday at 8 o'clock a. m. in the Chapel of the Arcadia College. Evening instruction, followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. E. Church, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Ironton. M. BELL, Pastor. Residence: Ironton. Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANZ DINGER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Real Estate Agent.
And Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Ethna Insurance Company.
Office—One door north of the Ironton House IRONTON, - - - - - MO.

BERNARD ZWART,
COM'R U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, E. DIST. MO.,
Attorney at Law,
Ironton - - - - - Missouri.
PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, taking depositions, Paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and on Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

C. D. YANCEY
Attorney at Law,
509 Olive St., St. Louis, MO. (PIEDMONT, MO.)
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri. my2

W. R. EDGAR,
Attorney at Law,
Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co.,
IRONTON, MO.

WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION
To Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of court house square. 16

FRANK COOLEY,
Attorney at Law,
FARMINGTON, MISSOURI,
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

Dr. A. S. Prince,
DENTIST
IRONTON, MO.
Room 13, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

MRS. M. C. GIDEON,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
(Graduate of Homeopathic College, St. Louis.)
HAVING permanently located in Ironton, offers her services to her old patrons and friends. Treats all classes of diseases, especially chronic cases. Gives Vapor Baths at her residence, equal in effect to the Hot Springs baths. Also, Electrical and Medicated Baths. In Rheumatism and Neuralgia is her treatment especially successful. je10-16
ATTENDS TO CALLS AT ALL HOURS.

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(Representing Southeast Missouri)

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mar23 St. Louis, Mo.

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J. & A. FRIEBERG,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
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Devoted to Field and Aquatic Sports, Practical Natural History, Fish Culture, the Protection of Game, Preservation of Forests, and the Incultation in Men and Women of a Healthy Interest in Out-Door Recreation and Study.

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.
All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.
No advertisements or business notices of an immoral character will be received on any terms.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
COUNTY OF IRON, ss.
In the Probate Court of the County of Iron—
May Term, 1880:

[In the matter of the Estate of Henry P. Russell, deceased.]
Now at this day comes Mary A. Russell and Mary R. W. Russell, Administratrixes of the estate of Henry P. Russell, late of said county, deceased, and presents to the court their petition praying for an order for the sale of certain real estate of which said Henry P. Russell, died, seized, described as follows:
The undivided one-ninth interest in the following tracts, viz: The north half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; the north three-fourths of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; the north five-eighths of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section ten; the north half and southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section eleven; and the west half of the northwest quarter of section twelve—all in township thirty-two, north, of range four east, in Iron county, Missouri.

And the following lands in Madison county, Missouri, viz:
The south half of lot one of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter, all of section seven; and the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter, all of section eight—in township thirty-two, north, of range five east;
To pay the debts of said estate; which said petition was accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories as required by law, showing that said estate is indebted, and that said debts are unpaid, and that there is not sufficient assets on hand to pay the same. On examination thereof, it is ordered by the court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and unless the lists and inventories are filed on or before the first day of the next term of this court, to be held on the first Monday of August (1880) next, an order will be made for the sale of the real estate in said petition described, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient for the payment of said debts, and the expenses of said debts, and the expenses of such sale. And it is further ordered, that this notice be published in said county of Iron, for four weeks prior to the next term of this court.
A true copy.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS,
Judge of Probate.

School Fund Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, A. N. Hunt and Lizzie A. Hunt, his wife, by a certain School Fund Mortgage deed, dated the 10th day of April, 1875, which said mortgage deed was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Iron county, Missouri, on the 10th day of April, 1875, in Book "R," pages 123 and 124, conveyed to Iron county, Missouri, for the use and benefit of the Capital School Fund of said county (therein more particularly described and set forth), the following described real estate, estate, lying and being in said Iron county, State of Missouri, described as follows, to wit:
The south half of lot one of the southwest quarter of section six, in township thirty-three, north, of range four east; the east half of lots one and two of the northwest quarter of section seven, township thirty-three, north, range four east; the north half of the northwest quarter of section sixteen, in township thirty-three, north, range three east;
Which conveyance was made to secure the payment of five hundred dollars belonging to the Capital School Fund of said county, as follows, to wit:
To the Capital School Fund of township 33, range 3 east, \$500.00; for which amount the said A. N. Hunt, as principal, with Isaac G. Whitworth and Eli D. Ake as securities, executed their bond for the sum of \$500.00 of even date with said mortgage, bearing ten per cent. interest per annum from date, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1875, and payable on the 10th day of April, 1876—which said bond has become due and remains unpaid;
And, whereas, among other things, it is provided in said deed of mortgage that, if default should be made in the payment of the principal or interest, or any part thereof, at the time when the same should severally become due and payable, according to the tenor and effect of said bond, that then acting sheriff of Iron county, Missouri, should have power, with the suit on said deed of mortgage, to proceed and sell said property conveyed and mortgaged in said deed;
And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said bond in said deed of mortgage described, by both principal and securities;

Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of mortgage, and in obedience to an order of the Honorable County Court of Iron county, Missouri, made at its June term, 1880, I, James Buford, sheriff of said county of Iron, State of Missouri, will, on
Saturday, August 7th, 1880,
at the east front door of the courthouse in the city of Ironton, and county aforesaid, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the above described real estate, to satisfy said bond and mortgage and the cost hereon.

JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff
of Iron county, Mo.
je17n18

A Republican Letter.

Alr—"Wearing of the Green."

Oh Jimmy dear, and did you hear
The news that's going round?
They say—and truthfully I fear—
Your record is not sound.
They state and prove you took a bribe—
Oh! 'tis most sad to see,
And what is more, they charge you too
With willful perjury.

CHORUS

Oh! Jimmy, Jimmy Garfield,
How could you do the deed?
Unto the Scriptures you once taught,
You should have given heed,
But it's too late for worldly good
If you should now repent,
And through your sins that Hancock man
Will be the President.

Oh! Jimmy dear, it seems so queer
You couldn't do what's right;
You ought to know a President
Is not made in a night.
And when a man's a candidate
His record must be clear,
Not for a week or month or two,
But really every year.

CHORUS

Oh! Jimmy, Jimmy Garfield,
You took that salary, too,
You've done these things the church book
says
That you ought not to do;
And though the tears roll down my cheeks
In sorrow for your sin,
I'll have to vote for Hancock, too,
For he is sure to win.

A colored Hancock and English club
of two hundred members has been organized in Montgomery, Ala.

The New York Sun says: "Evidently there is a good deal of Hayes in Garfield. It has begun to crop out."

If Garfield had devoted a paragraph to the De Golyer contracts, his letter would have been vastly more interesting.

During the war General Hancock's march forth meant hard fighting, but his coming March 4th will mean peace and quietness to the entire country.

Garfield's allusion to the sacred duty to the Union soldiers will be construed by many of the soldiers to mean that they must vote for Hancock if their whole duty is to be fulfilled.

Another campaign yarn has been exploded. Cardinal McCloskey says the dispatch to General Hancock attributed to him and widely published in the Republican papers is a complete forgery.

Garfield is in favor of an honest court. He has changed front since 1876, when, as a visiting statesman, he approved the theft of the votes of three Southern States by the fraudulent Returning Boards.

The story has been set afloat to the effect that Conkling and Arthur are planning for the latter's election to the United States Senate in place of Kernan. It is asserted that Arthur has neither the hope nor desire to be Vice-President.

It is a popular error that the first State election will take place in Maine. The first election occurs in Alabama, August 2, and the next in Arkansas, September 6. Both will give rousing Democratic majorities. Then follows Maine, September 13.

The Hon. William H. English has decided to retain the Chairmanship of the Indiana Democratic State Central Committee, and will associate with him as the Executive Committee ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, Senator James E. McDonald, the Hon. Franklin Landers, the Hon. William Fleming, O. O. Stealey and J. M. Croysey.

With such men as Forney and Pearson coming squarely out in the support of the Democratic ticket, with the Camerons skulking and the other Republican leaders lukewarm in support of Garfield, it is not surprising that the Republican canvass opens feebly in Pennsylvania, and that the party is demoralized. On the other hand the Democrats are aggressive and active, and are about to inaugurate a brilliant canvass, with well grounded hopes of carrying the State.

It is noted by some of the Republican papers as a surprising fact "that the census of the interior of the older Western States—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin—show a decrease of population as compared with the census of 1870. The South was expected to make a poor showing, and many political calculations were based thereon, but it is the West that has stood still, comparatively speaking. This is accounted for by the mania of the past few years for moving into the new States and Territories further west.

In his letter of acceptance Garfield failed to tell what he thought of the Credit Mobilier. He has much to say about the war, but appears to have forgotten the stirring events of 1872.

It is now asserted that the Grant leaders acquiesced in the election of Jewell as Chairman of the National Republican Committee, so that in case of defeat the odium would fall upon him and the gilt-edged faction of the party, of which he assumes to be a shining light.

Hon. E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, a life-long Republican, says of General Hancock: "His statesman record would be as honorable as his military career. I am a Republican, but that is no reason why I should refuse to recognize the illustrious services and the well-earned fame of a man like Gen. Hancock."

A meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Illinois was held a few days ago. All the candidates for State officers were present, and there was a full representation from every portion of the State. The most cheering reports were made of the canvass and the utmost confidence expressed of the election of both national and State tickets.

According to the Cincinnati Commercial the Hancock men spent less in support of their candidate before the Democratic National Convention than those of any other prominent candidate. The amounts spent by several leading candidates, including rent, refreshments, music, hotel bills, pamphlets, etc., were \$8000, \$12,000, \$13,000 and \$32,000 respectively. All these together will amount to considerably less than the sums spent either by the Grant, Sherman or Blaine men at Chicago.

John Sherman has a profound conviction that his support from Ohio at Chicago was not honest and true. In a recent interview with "Gath" he said Foster had the Vice-Presidential bee in his bonnet, and wanted to get on the ticket with Blaine. After Garfield was suggested Foster went to his support, with a view to secure the Senatorship in the event that Garfield was elected President. Mr. Sherman is not disposed to forget or forgive either Garfield or Foster, and need not be expected to take a prominent part in the canvass.

The late Democratic State convention of Pennsylvania appointed a committee to bring about harmony between the rival factions of the party in Philadelphia. After being in session several days the committee rendered a decision favorable to what is known as the regular or Wallace faction. This is confirmed in its regularity, but eight members of the campaign committee of twenty-one are to be taken from the Randall faction. It is believed that the decision will be accepted as final and satisfactory, and that the party in Philadelphia will now go into the canvass with enthusiasm and as a unit.

The responses to the modest demands of the Republican Campaign Committee not having developed much spontaneity, the office holders are about to have a more specific demand upon them. Circulars have been prepared in Washington with this object in view are now being sent to Government employees everywhere. The committee now demands two per cent. of the salary of the office holders, and they are notified that they must pay up, or expect to be "spotted." Of course all this is contrary to Mr. Hayes's civil service reform notions, but they will not count for much this summer. In fact, they will be required to take a back seat, and the clerks and postmasters will be compelled to meet the piratical demands made upon them.

When and why Mr. Garfield Returned His Back Pay.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

By several esteemed friends, Republicans and Democrats, we have been asked to examine the circumstances under which Mr. Garfield covered into the Treasury the amount of his back pay soon after the salary grab of March, 1873.

Mr. Garfield's share of the spoils of that embezzlement amounted to \$4,458. Although he had been more responsible than any other Congressman for the passage of the retroactive act, as the Sun has shown by a review of his course at the time, and although the money thus shamefully gained came into his possession, it is true that he did not keep it long. While secretly conveying at the grab, and using his position as Chairman on Appropriations to defeat all opposition to the scheme, he pretended to regard the proposed steal with abhorrence. After he disgorge, he pretended that the act of restoration was a virtuous one, inspired by conscientious motives. We take it for granted, therefore, with last winter?

that the points upon which our correspondents desire to be enlightened are these: When did Mr. Garfield refund the \$4,458 of plunder, and why did he refund it?

It has been variously claimed by Mr. Garfield's friends that he was "the first" to cover his back pay into the Treasury; that he was "the fourth," "the sixth," and "among the earliest;" and, also, that "from motives of delicacy to others who has not followed his example, he refused to permit his friends to publish the fact until some weeks after." In a speech delivered by Mr. Garfield at Warren, Ohio, in 1874, he endeavored to give the impression that he had been the first to refund, without making himself responsible for the assertion. He said to his constituents:

"I do not myself pryade the fact, but more than a year ago the New York World published a list, stating in chronological order the Senators and Representatives who covered their back pay into the Treasury. My name was first on the list."

A few weeks ago a gentleman of Iowa sought information of the Treasury Department in regard to the exact date of Mr. Garfield's act of conscience.

He received from Assistant Treasurer Upton the following reply, which has been published in many newspapers:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,"
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1880.

"H. DUSEY, Esq., East De Moines, Iowa:
In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., asking to be informed on what date the Hon. Jas. A. Garfield paid into the Treasury his back pay, and how the Treasury books show the transaction, I have to inform you that it appears from the records of this office that the sum of \$4,458 was deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the name of Jas. A. Garfield, on account of 'retroactive increase of salary,' on the 23d of April, 1873, and that this amount was covered into the Treasury by miscellaneous covering warrant No. 704, second quarter, 1873, and cannot be withdrawn except by act of Congress. Very respectfully,
"J. K. URSO, Assistant Treasurer."

The Forty-second Congress came to an end March 4, 1873, voting itself in its last hours nearly two million dollars of back pay. Mr. Garfield's cover-up operation in April—on the 22d day of April, according to most of the printed versions of Mr. Upton's letter to Mr. Dusey, or on the 2d of April, if the New York Tribune accurately prints that letter. We have not seen the original of the Upton letter. Let us assume that the date was April 22, instead of April 22.

During the four weeks between the date on which Mr. Garfield came into possession of his \$4,458 and April 22, the earliest day alleged to be the date of his refunding that sum, the country had become thoroughly awake as to the infamous character of the salary grab. Never did a disgraceful act bring speedier retribution upon its perpetrators. In twenty-four hours after the Forty-second Congress had adjourned the whole country knew what had been done, and was boiling with indignation. Meetings were held, resolutions were passed, guilty Congressmen were denounced by their own constituents and in the organs of their own parties. Then the members who had pocketed the money began to straggle to the Department, and some of them in advance of the storm, some of them under stress of weather. To the latter class James A. Garfield belongs.

On March 26, 1873, a regular Republican convention for Trumbull county, in his district, was held at Warren. The purpose of the convention was to nominate a candidate for a member of a State Constitutional Convention. At the same time the Republicans of Trumbull county had not assembled to look after their Congressman, the public indignation over the salary grab was so intense that they adopted a resolution censuring Mr. Garfield for voting for that measure, and requesting him to resign.

In order that the state of feeling among Mr. Garfield's constituents may be clearly understood, we reproduce from the Cleveland Leader, a Republican newspaper always friendly to Mr. Garfield, an editorial article commenting at that time upon the action of the Warren convention:

"At the Republican County Convention held at Warren on Wednesday, March 26, for the purpose of nominating a member of the Constitutional Convention, a resolution was passed censuring Gen. Garfield for voting for the bill increasing Congressional salaries, and requesting him to resign forthwith. This is plain language, and as the resolution received but two dissenting votes, it may be accepted as representing the ruling sentiment that prevails in the most populous and important county in Gen. Garfield's district.

"This, therefore, is the verdict of the people upon the salary grab, a measure which in itself was without justification, and which has left a stain upon the good name of its perpetrator which they can never outgrow. Such of Gen. Garfield's friends as were disposed to defend his vote for the retroactive clause of the Salary bill, on the ground that, as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he was responsible for the bill, and that it was his duty to have secured its passage, are now faced with the present reproof from his constituents. How he will treat this summary demand to vacate his seat remains to be seen."

After retaining possession of the money for a month, after his neighbors, Congressmen Monroe and Upton, had returned their back pay; after a convention of his own Republican constituents had angrily demanded his resignation; after all the events of March, 1873, Mr. Garfield in April covered his \$4,458 into the Treasury. He sacrificed the money and saved his seat. Yet in his speech at Warren, a year later, he had the audacious hypocrisy to pretend that he was the first Congressman to see the impropriety of keeping the stolen cash, and the first to restore it to its owners, the people.

Where is the man who found fault with last winter?

THE OHIO SPARROWHAWK.

An Arithmetical Omen that Drives the Garfield Bird Out of Sight.

COLUMBUS, O., July.—The story going the rounds of the Republican papers about an eagle alighting on Gen. Garfield's house at a very moment that he was nominated at Chicago is a very pretty one; but the only foundation for it is the fact that a sparrowhawk rested on the ridge pole for a moment. Possibly he was looking for a Credit Mobilier grasshopper. Admitting the authenticity of the omen, the eagle should have been departing from the house to make the Roman angry good. But even then the omen would have been far less ominous than others. Take the letters of the alphabet in their numerical order from 1 up to 26, spell out the name of each candidate and number the letters in their regular order, and we have the following astonishing result:

23 9 14 7 9 5 12 4 19 3 15 20 28 1 14 3 15 3 11 216
W I N F I E L D S C O T T H A N C O C K
19 13 5 19 1 2 18 1 8 1 13 7 1 18 6 9 5 12 4 164
J A M E S A R N H A M O N A R F I E L D

Total equals the electoral vote..... 216
This is a much more striking coincidence than the alighting of a sparrowhawk upon a farm house, which is an almost every day occurrence. What adds to the force of the above remarkable figures is that they represent the electoral vote and their division between the two candidates. To still further add to the ominous result, we have only to take the following list of States, with their electoral vote, which is sure to be cast for Gen. Hancock:

Alabama.....	8	Missouri.....	15
Arkansas.....	8	Nevada.....	3
California.....	9	New Jersey.....	8
Connecticut.....	6	New York.....	35
Delaware.....	3	North Carolina.....	10
Florida.....	4	Oregon.....	3
Georgia.....	7	South Carolina.....	7
Idaho.....	3	Tennessee.....	12
Illinois.....	12	Texas.....	12
Indiana.....	11	Virginia.....	11
Iowa.....	10	West Virginia.....	5
Kentucky.....	8	Wisconsin.....	8
Louisiana.....	8	Wyoming.....	3
Maine.....	4		
Massachusetts.....	12		
Michigan.....	10		
Minnesota.....	10		
Mississippi.....	8		
Montana.....	3		
Nebraska.....	7		
Nevada.....	3		
New Hampshire.....	4		
New Jersey.....	8		
New Mexico.....	3		
New York.....	35		
North Carolina.....	10		
Ohio.....	21		
Oregon.....	3		
Pennsylvania.....	23		
Rhode Island.....	4		
South Carolina.....	7		
South Dakota.....	3		
Tennessee.....	12		
Texas.....	12		
Vermont.....	3		
Virginia.....	11		
Washington.....	5		
West Virginia.....	5		
Wisconsin.....	8		
Wyoming.....	3		
Yukon.....	3		
Total.....	216		

While the writer does not pretend that there is anything particularly prophetic in this, it is certainly a singular coincidence. If it needed any strengthening I might state that in 1876 I was an editorial writer on the Pittsburgh Post, and taking the names of Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes and applying the same rule as above resulted: Tilden, 203; Hayes, 166. The electoral vote was divided between the two candidates in exactly that proportion. The Republican conspirators, visiting statesmen, and 8-to-7 Electoral Commission, stole 8 votes in Louisiana, 7 in South Carolina, and 4 in Florida, so as to make the count stand 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden.

The figures appeared in the Post and other papers in 1876, and were extensively republished. It remains to be seen whether a verification of the same singular coincidence of figures will follow in 1880, and whether the Republican leaders will undertake to steal 81 electoral votes from Hancock in 1880, as they stole 19 from Tilden in 1876. W. A. TAYLOR.

The time made by the new fast mail train from New York to Chicago is thirty-two hours.

Eighteen thousand Norwegians are expected to make the United States their home this year.

The State of Virginia hires out 525 convicts to work on her railroads and other public improvements, for whom the State receives 25 cents a day.

The following States and Territories are able to estimate very accurately their population: California, 810,000, increase 45 per cent.; District of Columbia, 175,000, increase 35 per cent.; Kansas, 925,000, increase 154 per cent.; Nebraska, 475,000, increase 285 per cent.; Utah, 130,000, increase 44 per cent.

Bradford, Pa., claims to be the champion growing American city, its increase of population since the last census considerably exceeding 3,000 per cent. The city which has retrograded the most since the war is, strange to say the largest in the growing State of Kansas, being Leavenworth City, which has fallen back 20 per cent. in ten years.

Col. Pelton, who became well known in the last Presidential campaign as "Nephew" Pelton, died on the 8th inst., in New York. Mr. Pelton acted as Mr. Tilden's private secretary for some time in 1876, and took some part in the management of the Presidential campaign. He was not successful as a politician, however, and his policy was generally repudiated by his uncle. Except in this campaign and the investigations which grew out of it, Col. Pelton was but little known.

A torpedo fight, the first and only one on record, occurred in the harbor of Callao, Peru, the other day, between the Peruvians and Chilians. The former were out in a launch setting fixed torpedoes, and the latter also in a torpedo launch. The two boats encountered each other and a running fight took place, which was continued for some time, until somebody thought of utilizing the torpedoes with which both boats were plentifully provided. He was only too successful. The Peruvian boat was blown to pieces and nearly everybody on board killed, while the Chilian launch was so injured that she went down ten minutes afterward.